Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct 8, 1857. Origin of Louis Napoleon's Mission to Stuttgard !- The Em press at the Chalons Camp—The Troubles in India—Reduc-tion in the Price of Silk—Ourious Anecdots of Melssonier.

the French Painter—The Opera, do., do.
The account which I gave of the motive for the late mperial interviews has at length become the more popuar view, and journals of all shades of politics are now informing their readers that to let "well enough alone" was the real object of Napoleon's mission to Stuttgardt. The In-dian difficulty is, in fact, of a nature to restrain for a long time any of that officiousness on the part of Eng and which has so long been complained of, and the events with which that difficulty is prognant may be safely trasted to them caives to develope. From sources of a strictly private na ture, which I can only allude to generally, I know that mothing could be more satisfactory to Napolson's mind than the result of his interview with the Emperor of Rus sia; and as to there being any slight passed upon him by the absence of Eugente, Empress of the Franch, I believe that nothing could be more distant from the trith. The truth is, England was never particularly content that such a public manifestation of good will should take place at all, and this mare's nest about the Empress Eugenie being juggled into not coming, by the intended absence of the Empress of Russia, is just the thing to please the popular mind-house the wanderful discovery of the fact.

But all those who are at all, conversant with the French

Court know perfectly well that the beautiful sady who pro sides over it is most emphasically "no politically has notined the necessary tests, test or ability to character; and it is easy to believe that on such to when government memories were to be corperated of the most vast importance would be touched upon-just enough so and not too much Napoleon dynasty was, as it were, for the first time sing the fall of its mighty founder, to strike its roots into Gar man soil under the eyes of one whose family influence was hardly less important than his autocracy -Napoleon would

man soil under the eyes of one whose family influence was hardly less important than his autocracy—Napoleon would feel himself more free and powerful for his object when the more than the second that the se

extent, and is surrounded by an emban timent of some ninety feet, and at the period must have been a place of considerable strength.

The Monitors' publishes a decree promulgating the treaty conscioled on the lath of March last between France and Fearmark, relative to the redemption of the disse bitherto paid by versels passing the sound so the Beltz.

India continues to be will the absorbing subject of interest here, not less than in Eighand. It is in wait, that the difficulties of the dynamic administration obtrade tones selves—difficulted which, under other obtrade tones are cagaged to apeculations on the far East, and there, and nothing sine, will do for the boar. It cannot be doubted, bewever, that it is England all the while that is being keeply corulinised under the light of an Orlental suntible Stitish Hen is at last nuzzled, if not the words, are the accret thoughts which pervade, more or less, the hearts of all. "Under the most fortunate direction of a private friend, "England has her hands falt for the next five years. What an age of repose for France. What station will not the galiant people of the United States be making towards that commercial an maritime supremney to which they are as surely destined as the earth is to make its cally orbit. England, I repost, is chalsed sown as she never was connected entered in the process of the latter of the process and altend to be own affairs, and it is strange to me if France expectally do not make the most of it."

It is a source of great congratulation to the latter, to approach to go their neckands, that a very material decline has recordly taken place in the price of side—the price of which base become so high as to intrealing a revolution in the provelling tarte, which requires so much additional

which had become so high at to threaten a revolution in the prevailing taste, which requires so much additional quantity in the robs. The full in China silk is not less than 20fr, the kilo, or 10 franct the pound, and a corres ponding fall in the manufactured arone is now taking place.

The famous Hotal de Cluny, with which all levers of

famous Hotel de Cluny, with which all lovers of mediavai bearty and design are facility, has just been enlarged by one of the wings facing the Rue des Mathurina St. Jacques to the scotth, and on the square of the Palais des Theomes on the west being raised a story. This addition allows the Moste de Sommegard to be considerable enlarged.

by enlarged.

As ode anacodole is being told of Melasonier, our great forces arther. He was lawly disting at Brussois, and among the company was Haron de Kayff, who exhibited laisly sours charming landscapes at Palais d'Industrie, insekting was the order of the day, and Moissonier, while lighting was the order of the day, and Moissonier, while lighting matches, and as soon as the end was carbonized placed formations, and as soon as the end was carbonized placed formations, and as soon as the end was carbonized placed formations and as soon as the end by the time he had forlabed the second segar he had flushed a charming asoloth of an old remore, headtfully executed. When the oracles was over M. es Royf hook the subject to the man be seen to be seen and going down to the mistress of the establishment, and going down to the mistress of the establishment, and going down to the mistress of the establishment, and go the waste of it? "But, sir," was the analyse of head of the second by the last of the washed. "Nothing of the second pay you the value of it? "But, sir," was the analyse of it washed. "Nothing of the second pay you they washe has street had framed in a currous taylo, which he has street had framed in a currous taylo, with a double frame, the stetch being placed is the smaller one, and the rest of the lines carefully and taste fully arranged in the space between the transet. It is mad that an amaleur has already offered M. de Knyde 1.000 ft. for it. enlarged.

said that an amalest has already onered at us any ablactor, for it.

In the way of thempicals the Salam Opera has opered with the universally popular "Frontiers." The cast, with the acception of Alberd, was the same as last year. Marke and Grariant were both to exception votes, and Marke Nautice Duller had not got through the first votes of the opening at of Arcens when the public were convinced that they has nothing to regret in the absence of Albert in that they has nothing to regret in the absence of Albert in that they have nothing to regret in the absence of Albert in that they have nothing to regret in the absence of Albert in that they have nothing to regret in the absence of Albert in that they are price. Having completely dyed and defigured because and and all they have been as a sum and acted it.

cted it.

The gay world is now flocking in an ith washa pronices a magniflocat supply of what the

rell.—Resilans, who give such entersuous prices for a artspots that even the most avaricous house letters seem for

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Buntis, Sent. 20, 1857 The Imperial Interviews at Statepardt and Weimer-Hannu trea of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Geom a Recep-tion from the Coar-Anticipated Dismittal of Owni Bush-Political Position of Austria-The Late Moding of the Energetical Society-The Crops in Prusse, do, do. The meeting at Stuttgardt between the Emperors of the East and the West still forms the engrowing topic of conversalion, and all eyes are fixed on that quaint little Gorman "realises" where the take of Europe is possibly just being doctors. The movements of the two great poten tales are watched with anxious interest, and the absorbing questions of who paid the first wisit, how long it lasted and how soon it was returned, who took the right hand and who the left, now often they were element together, and how they looked on emerging from their file it ofter, and discound with all the gravity due to matters of such se-rious import. As far as can be judged by outward appeerancer, the meeting was of the meet cordial descrip lon; French and Ennstan vied with each other in expres plans of friendship and mutcal extern, and no one would have imagined that they had just been engaged in a dos-perate stroggle which had cost some 100,000 lives and some Stundred millious of mency. The two autocrats have ob-viously come to the conclusion that they can gain more by a close alliance than they could by hostilities, and it is use lers to deny that such an alliance will render them the masters of Europe. While the late Crar Meholas was abre so ominous a conjunction was not to be feared, as his high conservative notions would always have prevented him from forming an inlimate connection with a Power that owed its origin to a revolution; but his son has not imblood his principles, or at best he does not appear inclined to sacrifice his interests to abstract ideas of Divine rightand thus the antagonism between the two great represen tailves of absolutem which secured the liberties of Europe,

the starm of Austria at the prospect of this combination between her two formidable neighbors is excess ety. and the tone adopted by the French and Streeting proce is well calculated to increase her more tings. The articles is the Paris and Passetting journals to which the interviews of their re-

to were without apprehenaton.

shouldes to anaethen poils, and tolerable paids histore to anaethen poils, and the two greats making are thereon cut that the time is acyroaching when her tairinges will receil upon hereis, and the two great nations when abe has endeavored to keep anuader will unit to chastice here perfore. The adverser of the 8 payers of Austria moved box on and cash to color historical and an anaethen performed the performed and performed and the performed and perf

drop here cossiderably. The later sorts are only dug next month, and the yield cannot be accortained with any degree of preciseness; that their appearance is the bottom lands is stated to be quite fine, and no signs of blight have as yet been reported.

The Imperial Meeting at Welmar.

ROYAL BANQUET SCENE AT THE OFERA.
[Weimar (Oct. 1) Correspondence of London Them.]
The Emperor and Empress of Russia, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and Prince Gortschakoff arrived here yesterday evening at 9 o'clock from Darmstadt, accompanied by the Grand Duke and Duchess of Weimar, who had gone out to meet them as far as the Wartburg, where they had all dined together. Thence the entire party drove to Belvedere, the country sent of the Dowager Grand Duchess of Weimar, an aunt of the Emperor of Russia, where they were received by her, the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, another aunt of the Emperor's, and Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar, the uncle of the present Grand Duke.

the Netherlands, another annt of the Emperor's, and Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar, the uncle of the present Grand Duke. This morning, at nine o'clock, the Emperor of Anstria at rived here from Dresden accompanied by the Grand Duke of Weimar, who had gone to meet him at the frontier station, and attended by General Count von Grunne, the Austrian Minister at Dresden, and two Adjutants. He was received at the rallway station by Duke Bernhard of Saxe Weimar, Prince Alexander of Hesse, General Count Clam, the Governor-General of Bohemia, and a numerous staff of Austrian and Weimar officers. The guard of honor presented, and the band played the Austrian vational hymn: and, after but few preliminaries, the Emperor drove off to the town, accompanied by the Grand Doke, and followed by Count Grunne with Duke Bernhard. Almost immediately after, having been introduced to the Grand Duchess, and having had the various officers of the household presented to him, the Emperor drove off in the same carriage that had brought him from the railway, an open barouche with six cream-colored horses, to pay his visit to the Dowager Grand Duchess and her gueste, the Emperor and Empress of Russia. The Emperor Francis Joseph had for the occaston assumed the uniform of his Russian regiment, and the bine riband of the St. Andrew Order.

On the arrival of the Emperor Francis Joseph at Belvedere the Dowager Grand Duchess came to meet him on the steps leading up to the house, led by the Emperor of Russia; on which the two Emperors embraced and kissed each other. After they had each of toem presented their retinue to the other, the two Emperors retired into a room apart, and conversed for some time alone; they then drove back into the town, still alone, and without a single attendant, the Emperor of Russia seated on the right, which is by no means his castemary seat when he is free to choose. To judge by the expression of the countenances of the two Emperors of Russia returned to Belvedere, and then went out shooting. The Emperor of Austria, on t

Grand Duke, who himself drove.

This meeting of the two Emperors of Russia and Austria in this town has a precedent in the meeting of the Emperor Alexander I, with the Emperor Francis II, after the battle of Leipsic, in 1813, when they met at the headquarters of the ailled army under Prince Schwartzenburg.

The dinner at the palace consisted of about 140 persons, many of whom were visiters from the neighboring courts.

This evening there was, as usual on these occasions, a gala opera, for which all the great world of Grand Duke, who himself drove.

heighboring courts.

This evening there was, as usual on these occasions, a gala opera, for which all the great world o Weinar and the neighboring towns and principalities have been struggling for some days past to get takets. It was the same scene over again that I lately described to you at Stattgardt only on a smaller scale, and with a less extent of courtly pretension, and was only in a very small degree to be called spiendid. The house, small as it is, was too large to be occupied by the court only, and even the first tier of boxes contained a number of persons not attached to the court, and not even in full dress. The Empress of Russia sat in the centre, with the Dowager Queen of Holland and the Dowager Grand Duckess of Weimer, her husband's aunis, on either hand, one of whom was flanked on the right by the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Ducke of Weimar: and the other on the left by the Emperor of Russia, the Grand Duckess of Weimar, and Prince Alexander of Besse. There was nothing of that beauty of toilet and splendor of ornament that was visible at Stuttgardt; but, on the other hand, there was a total absence of that restraint on the part of the Bussian Imperial couple which was evident at Stuttgardt in the presence of Louis

Napoleon. We had the renowned Lizzt to conduct, and the much talked of Opera by Richard Wagner, "Tannhauser," to listen to. The great folks bore this for two acts, probably on account of their curiosity to hear this dawn of a new school of music and to see the very splendid manner in which it has been put on the stage. The story of the contest of the singers on the Wartburg being one of historical and local interest to this Grand Duchy, the Opera has nowhere been treated so well as here. Nevertheless, no amount of care and splendor in the getting up can save such a production as a dramatic composition, constructed on the principle of anti-climax, like an inverted pyramid, with the apex of interest vested in the beginning, and languishing rapidly into insipidity as it proceeds. As a musical work, possessing stray claims to a miration by sporadic passages of beauty, but on the whole a wild screaming jumble of inharmonious instrumentation, snatches of melody that never amount to a tune, and a constantly recurring succession of ferced modulations, interrupted cadences, diminished sevenths, and tearfully impressive passages for the whole orchestra in unison, all about nothing—may be true that this is the music of the future, but the more remote we calculate that future the more correct will be our judgment; and it may also be true, as Wagner's adairers say, that this music will be heam with delight when that of Mozart and Bethoven is forgotten, but it certainly will not be before.

On leaving the theatre the great folks proceeded

NEW WELLIE

On leaving the theatre the great folks proceeded to Belvedere to supper, and enjoyed on the way thither the spectacle of the rather pretty scenery they passed through, lit up by the fitful light of numerous torches burning with a red flame (rather a favorite accessory in Wagner's "Tannhauser" bythe-way), carried by the outriders and mounted attendants.

The Loss of the Russian Ship Lefort.

The Journal of St. Petersburg of the lat of October contains the following account, communicated by order of the Minister of Marine, of the recent less of a vessel of the line, the Lefort:

It has pleased Providence I should participate in one of the greatest disasters that can happen at sea, and to make me a witness of the instantaneous and inexplicable loss of one of the vessels in my fleet. A few minutes have sufficed for a beautiful ship of the line, thoroughly seaworthy, to be enguifed by the waves during a tempestuous night. Not a cry of distress reached us from the scene of the dister, atthough we were but four cables' length distant to the windward. No one survives to explain to us the cause of this unparalleled catastrophs.

On the 28th August (Sept. 9) four ships of the line, the Imperatrice Alexandra, the Vladimir, the Lefort of 84 guns, and the Pamiat Asova, of 74 guns, which were in the port of Revel, received orders to arm and return to Cronstadt. Ten days afterwards the Pamiat Asova quitted the roads, towed by a steam trigate. The three other vessels were ready to set sail two days later; they had water and provisions for a month, and their stowage was the same as at the end of their cruise in the preceding year. The Lefort was thoroughly repaired at Cronstadt in 1852. I had received instructions to profit by the favorable weather to set sail, without waiting for the steam tugs. On the 9th of September (21st) I got under sail with beautiful weather and a favorable breeze from S.S.W., the barometer marking 29 79 English. A little later the wind freshened, and abreast of the island of Rothskar we were obliged to take in two reefs in the topsails. At half-past 8 P. M., after passing the island of Hochland, the fiect was making more than eleven knots. The wind increasing, I ordered a third, and then a fourth reef to be taken in. The barometer being at 29.15, and the weather foggy, we salled as close as possible to the wind, endeavoring to keep our course by short with squalls and snow. At daybreak we were near the island of Grand Tuters. The fleet was on the starboard tack, the Imperatice Alexa is a little to windward, and the Vladimir in the wake of the

to windward, and the Vladimir in the wake of the Lefort, with four reefs in ner topsails.

At a distance of five miles from Tutors we tacked. During our manœuvre the Lefort appeared to sa if about to tack; suddenly a viotent squall laid her on her side. Though her sails were let go, she leaned over so much to isrboard that we expected her masts would go, but she continued gradually to lean over till she foundered in the short time that the Vladimir took to tack about. The keel of the Lefort appeared once, and was then swallowed up in the waves.

Lefort appeared once, and was then swallowed up in the waves.

Exclusive of the commander and twelve officers, the vessel had on board 743 scamen, 53 women and 17 children. All perisond

This disaster took place on September 10 (22) at 23 minutes past seven A. M., at five miles and a half to the N.N. E. of the island of Grand Tuters, at a depth of thirty fathoms. After this unparalleled catastrophe, the wind continuing to increase, we brailed up the foretopsails and topgallant sails, and fterwards the maintopsails, and decided to anchor at a depth of 31 fathoms, letting out all the cable of two anchors. Fifty-three hours afterwards the wind caimed, and the steamers arriving in the meantime, towed us to Cronstadt.

Signed by the Rear Admiral, NORDMAN I.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items. ch advices from Priva french advices from Frivas, in the Ardeche, cated 1st inst., announce that fresh inundations have destroyed all the works constructed since the inundation of september last to prevent a repetition of such a calamity. In the valley of the Ardeche all the proprietors of dwelling houses and mills situated near the river have been forced to abandon them, happy to escape with their lives.

The note addressed from the Paris Foreign office to its representatives abroad, in reference to the pur-port of the Stuttgardt meeting, has been expedited, and will be communicated to the foreign Powers.

The Tuscan officers who signalized themselves in putting down the late insurrection hesitate to accept austrian decorations; and the Duke of Modenn will it is said, refuse to renew his Customs Convention with the German Power.

Advices from Galatz mention that the commission for improving the state of the Danube is displaying considerable activity. After long balancing between the St. George and the Sulina mouths, the commission has definitively decided in favor of the other. Native boats lately arrived at Singapore, E. L.

from Pulo Aor, bring reports confirmatory regarding the proceedings of the Lanun pirates at the islands of the Natuna and Abambas groups. These pirates are said to have visited Bungoorao, Siautan, Jama-jah and Sirhassan, and carried away upwards of a hundred of the population.

The Hong Kong (China,) Register mentions that considerable dissatisfaction had sprung up in conse-quence of Lord Elgin's sudden departure for Calcutta, instead of taking active measures to carry out his Excellency's mission to China.

The complaints of a desecration of the English and French graves in the Crimea, has been confirmed by Russian investigation.

by Russian investigation.

It is believed that the interview at Weimar be tween the Sovereigns of Austria and Russia will certainly result in an improvement of the commercial relations between the two countries. It is even said that in certain respects the customs regulations of Russia will be altered so as to amalgamate with those of the Zellyesia.

The finances of the Papal States wear for once a oscate lue. The estimate for the ensuing year hows a surplus of income over expenditure.

shows a surplus of income over expenditure.

Le Nord announces a second meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Paris to settle the question of the Danubian Principalities. A congress is also spoken of for the purpose of canvassing the expediency of reducing the military armaments of Europe. Some authorities are so sanguine as to entertain no doubt that this was one of the subjects discussed at the recent meetings of the emperors at Stuttgart.

The financial embergments of Turkey increase.

The financial embarrassments of Turkey increase. To meet its more pressing wants, the Government has resolved on a new creation of paper money to the extent of 100,000,000 of piastres, and 75,000,000 have been issued,000

The Emperor Napoleon intends providing suitable employment for the marshals or France, who are employment for the marshals or France, who are now resting in inglorious case, by dividing the coun-try into five or six large military districts, each of which will be placed under the command of one of

A tew Swedish railway loan of £1,500,000 has seen brought out on the Hamburg and Berlin Ex-change. The terms are very favorable to capitalists The public debt of Russia is stated to amount to 5,833,000,000 france, about £277,320,000.

6,833,000,000 francs, about £277,320,000.

A Turkish telegraph from Constantinople to the Persian Gu'f has been decided upon, and Omar Pacha will commence the work next January.

The Paris Patrie is instructed to contradict a statement of a Toulon journal that a second French squadron of evolution, composed of ten steamers, will be organized next year under the command of Admiral Homain Destroyles.

Admiral Romain Des There are at present in Prussia 710 tobacco mann

There are at present in Prussia 710 tobacco manufactories, in which 15,134 persons are employed. The Rhenish province is that which has the most manufactories and workmen, the numbers being respectively 213 and 4,306. The most considerable tolacco manufactory in the kingdom is that of Berneastel, in the circle of Treves, which has at least 260 workpropie. The number of women and children employed in those establishments in Prussia amounts to 6,500. The company formed for recovering from the waters of the Eastern Scheld the flat ground lying between it and the western branch, has published a report on the situation of the undertaking. The exponse of banking up the water is calculated at 140 floring per acre and the value of the land at 720 floring the rection company delegation. florins. The first portion, completely dyked up in 1856, and now in full cultivation, has a superficies of 1,100 bectares (24 acres each), and since then

1,750 other hectares have been recovered, the land being magnificent.

The Paris Univers has the following remarks on The Paris Univers has the following remarks on the Day of Humilistion in Great Sritain, and admits that Engiand is still Christian, while deploring that she is not Catholic. England offers to the world at this moment a magnificent and noble example. An entire nation is doing penance, and is humbling itself before God, imploring His pardon for its faults, confessing that its sins have brought about the eviis which afflict it, and supplicating Him for victory. This is certainly a grand spectacle and a solemn lesson for the world.

A digital remarks of the concean chemist in a recent lesson.

This is certainly a grand spectacle and a solemulesson for the world.

A distinguished European chemist in a recent lecture, while showing that all species of moving power have their origin in the rays of the sun, stated that while the iron tubular railway bridge over the Menai straits in England, 400 feet long, bent but half an inch under the heaviest pressure of a train, it will bend up an inch and a half from its usual horizontal line when the sun shines on it for somewours. He stated that the Bunker Hill monument is higher in the evening than in the morning of a sunny day. The little sunbeams enter the pores of the stone like so many wedges, lifting it up.

The concession of the railway in Biscay from Tudela to Bilboa has been accorded by the Spanish government, which grants a subvention of 83,344-080 reals. The line of 140 miles will cost, it is calculated, 220,344,080 reals.

Messrs. Durant & Co. of London, report as follows:—Another month is gone, and still no business in silk, consumers restricting their purchases within the narrow limits of their daily wants, and this only when of the most pressing obaracter.

when of the most pressing character.

when of the most pressing character.

It is said that a direct communication is about to be established between Trieste and Now York by means of Lloyd steamers, but Austria produces so few articles fit for export that the speculation is not very likely to succeed. Almost the only Austrian wares which are at present introduced into the United States are Bohemian glass, Nuremburg goods, (playthings, &c.,) and Hungarian wines.

The Cray has conformed the Grant Crays of Stanie.

(playthings, &c.,) and Hungarian wines.

The Czar has conferred the Grand Cross of Stanislaus on the Russian capitalist, Baron von Stieglitz, for his zeal and co-operation in the developement of the Russian railway system.

The total number of emigrants from Ireland from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of September, 1857, was 460,640 males and 450,336 females—together, 910,966. In the first eight months of the present year the number of emigrants from Ireland was 72,186. It is estimated that the population of the island is now 6,015,768, against 6,552,385 in 1851.

The Avenir d'Anvers announces that the Brazi-

The Avenir d'Anvers announces that the Brazi-lian government has applied for the enrolment of 2,000 Belgian and Dutch seamen, to serve on board their ships of war.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that extraor-dicary exertions are being made in the construction of Russian screw steamers. The building yards are

diary exertions are being more of Russian screw steamers. The building yards are full of activity.

Austria is bestowing great pains on the increase of her navy. The works in progress at her various Adriatic ports evince her determination to have a slice of the dominion of the sea. Projects are affoat for turning the navigation of the Danube to better

The Principalities question has been the subject of a special interview between Prince Gortschakoff and the Emperor of Austria. The principle of the union of Moldavia and Wallachia was conceded, but not under the headship of a foreign Prince.

A change has been decided in reference to the course of the great Russian line of railway projected from Koursk to Libau. It will not extend to the latter port, will go by Dunaburg to Riga, so as to avoid a rivalry between Libau and the Prussian vertef Menel. port of Menel.

The authorities at Constantinople have given permission for the erection of a Roman Catholic church in that town. A wall has been erected round the ground on which the church is to stand.

A curious result of English official printing and publishing is shown by the annual reports to Parliament of the Patent Commissioners. It appears that from the beginning of their operations, in October, 1852, to December, 1856, they have expended in printing £119,886 16s. 9d., and have sold printed copies of specifications, indexes, &c., to the amount of £3,932, so that they have on hand unproductive stock of the nominal value of nearly £116,090.

The trial of the members of the Gymnastic Societies.

The trial of the members of the Gymnastic Society of Hesse for taking part in the Baden insurrection of 1849 has ended in the acquittal of all the parties.

In St. Petersburg efforts have been directed for a twelvemonth past to formalize some old treaties be-tween Russia and China. Russia fears that coming events may deprive, her at a general settlement, of large advantages required from China as far back as the seventeenth century by treaties that have never been fully ratified.

Fresh complications are making their appearance in Switzerland, where the cantonal sovereignty is openly resisting the federal authority. Several cantons have refused, on different questions of secondary order, to obey the injunctions of the central

There will have been coined at the Paris mint in the year 1857, 600,000,000 francs in gold. Letters from Teheran of the 20th of August mention the departure on the day preceding of Taylor on his mission to Meshed and Herat.

The London Chronicle of the 6th of October con-The London Chromicle of the 6th of October con-cludes an article on the loss of the Central America thus:—The story is a melancholy one; yet we pe-ruse it with many emotions of grateful admiration, such as are excited by narratives of heroic self-devo-tion. For ourselves, we are proud to claim kindred with these men. They belong to the same race from which are sprung our own herces, who, on many a scattered point and station in India, have withstood the storm of revolts, and faced the most terrible perils with calm intrepidity.

The London Heraid observes:—It is impossible to

The London Herald observes:—It is impossible to peruse the narrative of this shipwreck without admiring—nay, reverencing—the features of nobleness it presents in the conduct of men whose way of life has not been such as to lead one to expect the generous disinterestedness the and displayed.

The London Shipping Gazette of 6th of August says:—Our tribute of admiration to the steady and devoted behaviour of the officers and crew of the Central America is readily freely given.

The London Chronicle of October 9, says:—Whether the course pursued at times by the bank directors in fixing the rate of interest be at all times judicious if necessary, or whether the act of Parliament by which the currency of the country is regulated is, under present circumstances, expedient or conductive to the material interests of the nation, or productive of benefit to traders, are questions which admit of grave doubt.

A well known outsider at the Bourse has disappeared from Paris, leaving behind him liabilities to the amount of three millions of francs (£120,000).

Another has been "executed," as the phrase goes—that is, his securities in the hands of the brokers have been sold to cover a deficiency of 1,800,000f.

(£72,000).

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe, writing on the 8th inst., says:—The reaction on the Bourse has set in with violence, and all the efforts of the great speculative establishments to support the crumbling market have proved fruitless.

the crumbling market have proved fruitiess.

The Brussels Independence of the 8th inst. says:—
Within Austria, in a short period, there have succeeded each other, at intervals, a loan of £5,000,000, another of £3,500,000, and a national one of £50,000,000; also, the sale of the State railways and mines, and the cession to the bank of more than 1,250,000 acres of domains and forests; and yet in spite of these sarrifices, a new loan, disguised under the form of an issue of treasury bills, has become

The London News of October 10 says:—No one who had paid ordinary attention to Indian finance believed a syllable of the assurances lately given to Parliament. They knew that a government whose expenditure year after year exceeded their income could not be in a pecuniary position to meet this frightful crisis, not in its affairs, but in its very existence, when they saw in the papers laid before rightful crisis, not in its affairs, but in its very existence, when they saw in the papers laid before Parliament deficits like these:—1853-4, £2,044,117; 1854-5, £1,767,364; 1856-6, £972,791; 1856-7, estimated £1,981,062—deficits amounting in the last four years, before the mutiny burst forth, and when the expenditure of the Indian government had been largely durainished.

largely diminished.

The Liverpool 'simes of the 10th of October remarks:—An opinion prevails that another source of temporary embarrassment will be found in the readiness with which English merchants will employ their capital in the American markets at the present tempting rates. This course, it is alleged, will check the imports of British goods and stimulate the shipment of American produce.

The London Advertiser of the 1st of October, remarks:—The troubles of India will or some time affect our cotton trade in two ways. They will deprive us of many of our customers, and also diministrated.

affect our couton trade in two ways. They will de-prive us of many of our customers, and also dimi-nish the supply of the raw material. The late circu-lars from Liverpool show that buyers of manufac-tured goods for India were holding oft, while the dreadful accounts continually reaching us from that scene of carnage give us little reason to hope that the pursuits of industry will be resumed until a long term of misery and famine has succeeded.

term of misery and famine has succeeded.

The sum total of the produce of all the taxes of Turkey is estimated at £0,000,000 per annum. The public debt of Turkey, composed of various items, amounts to nearly £29,000,000. The metallic currency in circulation amounts to between six and seven millions sterling, containing more than 45 per cent of intrinsic value, and the balance of value, therefore, constitutes an additional debt.

The London Times of October 1, remarks:—Two quarters of the present financial year have now expired, and the total net decrease upon them is only £1 155,401, which it is confidently stated is less than

the civil service excepted, would vote for Lord Erlenborough.

The London Times of 8th of October, remarks:—
It is strange that the sagacious government of France should pledge itself unreservedly to the project of erecting a Rouman kingdom on the frontier of the three Empires of the East. The traditional policy of Napoleon was followed up when the Russian passage of the Pruth was considered a sufficient cause of war. The connexion of the Principalities with Turkey was rightly considered the best security against their absorption by a more aggressive Power.

The Neapolitan government has not neglected the

aive Power.

The Neapolitan government has not neglected the commercial interests of its subjects. Since 1845 reciprocity treaties have been concluded with the principal European States, and also with America, which have led to a considerable reduction of import duties. As results of this policy, the imports of cotton from England have increased in 1854 about 23 per cent, those of cofice 40 per cent, of woollens 90 per cent, of hardware 136 per cent, and of codfish 144 cent.

The Lordon England of the 8th inst. says. If

cent.

The London Examiner of the 8th inst. says:—If Lord Canning be not the man for the present exigencies of the Indian empire, no personal considerations should be permitted to stand in the way of his immediate recall; nor can we believe it possible that Lord Palmerston will hesitate a moment to take this step, it he entertains even a doubt of the Governor General's fitness for his trying position.

In England the month of September has been singularly prolific with mercantile failures, numbering no less than ten firms, one bank and one cotton mills company, whose liabilities range from £20,000 to £60,000, or more.

The Lords Commissioners of the British treasury have certified to the commissioners for the reduction of the unitional debt, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1857, amoun ed to the sum of three hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven pounds six shillings and seven pence.

A company has been started in Paris to work the gold placers of French Guiana. For the present there is no idea of a French expedition to Cochin China

All the naval forces sent to China by France have arrived at Macao.

arrived at Macao.

Letters from Africa state that the English Governor of Aden has supplied officers of instruction to the different sovereigns on the shores of the Red Sea.

The speedy publication of "La Relation du Voyage fait dan les Mers du Nord, par le Prince Napoleon," on board the Reine Hortense, is announced. This work, revised by the Prince, is from the pen of one of his fellow-tourists, M. Charles Edmond. This voyage extended as far as Iceland and the country of the Esquimanx.

Several Russian agents who had been sent into the

Several Russian agents who had been sent into the Austrian States to examine the different details of the working of the railways, had met with obstacles of a very unfriendly character. These Russians had in consequence been ordered to change the scene of their examination to France, Prussia, and Belgium.

their examination to France, Prussia, and Belgium.

The farm now cultivated by Allen Pollock in the west of Ireland, consists of 20,000 acres. There are under turnips, 2,000 acres; oats, 3,000; wheat, 1,200; potatoes, 400. He has 1,000 head of cattle for stall feeding, 400 working horses, and pays £4,000 monthly in wages. There have been erected on it 50 miles of stone wall fences.

Whilst the cetter trade scene to be almost in a

Catholic religion to the world of China.

Mr. Disraeli said in a recent speech:—I for one protest against taking Nena Sahib as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting atrocities by atrocities. I have heard things said and seen things written of late which would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of England had undergone some sudden change, and that instead of bowing before the mame of Jesus we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit.

The Official Journal of the Tree Significant

The Official Journal of the Two Sicilies an-nounces that new teiegraphic lines were opened on the 16th ultimo, to Lagonegro, Cosenza, Castrovilla-ro, Paola, Rossano and Spezzano Albanese, in Calabria, Citeriore.

R. Babinet, the astronomer, has amounced to the Institute of Paris, that in consequence of a favora-ble change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on.

The Belgian Moniteur publishes the new law, by which adhesive stamps are ordered to be affixed to all commercial bills drawn in Belgium, whether payable in that country or any other.

M. Moore, steward to the East India Service Club, London, has decamped with a large sum of A late letter from Melbourne, Australia, says

A late letter from Melbourne, Australia, says:—A census of the population was taken on the night of the 29th of March. It is seen that between 1854 and 1857 the total population increased from 236,776 to 403,519, being an increase of 70 per cent in three years. There is an improvement in the proportion of the sexes, though the proportion of females to males is still lamentably small. The following is a comparative statement of the two enumerations:—

Per contage. Per centage

Census 1854 . 155,876 80,900 236,776 513 Census 1857 . 258,116 145,403 403,519 56.3 In 1854 there werelyery few China In 1854 there were very few Chinese in the colony; now there are 40,000, all males. If we deduct these from the males the population of the European race will be 218,116 males and 145,403 females, or 86.6

will be 218,116 males and 145,403 females, or 66.6 females to every 100 males.

The first number of a new Russian journal, named the Irkutsk Gazette, appeared in May last, in Siberia, under the management of M. Spechneff. It is divided into two parts—the official one, contening the measures of the government; and the non-official one, reserved for local news and articles on Siberia

News from the Sahamas. OUR MASSAU (N. P.) CORRESPONDENCE

NASSAU, Oct. 10, 1855.
Wet Weather and Fever-Wrecks and Wreck ing Agents-Accident to the St. Thomas Mai Packet-Collision with an American Bark.

The past month was very rainy-unusually s and the consequence has been that fever has been prevalent, though not to any considerable extent The present month has also been ushered in with heavy rains; but the north winds have set in and the weather is, save and except the rain, very pleasant.

Nassau is not gar at present, notwithstanding head quarters of the Pirst West India regiment is here. The garrison have commenced that fine manly old English game, cricket. Captain Hoyt, who was here last winter as agent

half the amount that might have been expected to arise in this time from the repeal and reduction of war duties.

The London Star of 10th of October, remarks:—
Loud Canning is sick, not unto death, but unto resignation. The appointment of a successor is, we suppose, not yet determined upon, Lord Canning not having had time to report the fact of his illness; but if all India were polled to decide upon the question the military and the whole of the European inhabitants, the civil service excepted, would vote for Lord Edenborough.

The London Times of 8th of October, remarks:—
It is strange that the sagacious government of France should pledge itself unreservedly to the project of erecting a Rouman kingdom on the frontier of the three Empires of the East. The traditional policy of Napoleon was followed up when the Russian passage of the Pruth was considered a sufficient.

Interesting from Central America OUR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE CORRESPONDE

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 29, 1857. Expulsion of Americans from Nicaragua—Decree of the Union Executive-Its Operation and Effech-Mr. Carey Jones Ordered to Leave Costs Rica-His Departure-Fruits of his Mission-Another Walker Invasion Dreaded-Prepara tions for War-Colonel Schlessinger Homewar Bound-Trade and Prospects of Nicaragua.

A vessel leaves here to-day for New York, and I herefore embrace this opportunity of sending you the latest news of interest from this region. The most important item is a decree in Nicara-gua expelling all Americans from the country. The decree in question was published in Nicaragua

in the early part of this month, by Martinez and Jeres, and provided that all those who belonged to the ranks of Walker should leave the republic within fifteen days. The decree has been carried into execution, and not only those lately connected with Walker, but every American in the country, with the exception of a few in San Juan del Sur and La Virgin, have been expelled, including many industrious, honest men, who were never in any way compromised in favor of the filibuster chief. There is not now a single American to be found within the limits of Nicaragua, save half a dozen on the Isthmus, and these it is likely have received notice to take their departure ere this. Several o these exiles have lately arrived in this town and are men of known worthy character. They have been compelled to go away, leaving behind them their property and interests, and that, too, for the sole of fence that they are American citizens. It is a la mentable fact that the American flag will not pro tect our countrymen from the blind and malignape ha'.ed which the inhabitants of this petty republic icel against our race. None of them have appled for consular assistance, judging too well by past ex perience that petitions to our consul in San Juan del Sur would be of no use, so fearful is he of gain ing the enmity of the inhabitants of the country. I is a humiliating fact, that while the subjects of small Italian States and Hanseatic towns enjoy security o person and property, there is none whatever for the citizen of the United States: and if he remonstrate against injury and threatens to protest to his govern ment he is only replied to with the trite sneer tha

their examination to France, Prussia, and Belgium.

The farm now cultivated by Allen Pollock in the west of Ireland, consists of 29,000 acres; costs, 3,000; wheat, 1,200; potoses, 400. He bas 1,000 head of cattle for stall feeding, 400 working horses, and pays £4,000 monthly in wages. There have been erected on it 50 miles of stone wall fences.

Whilst the cotton trade seems to be almost in a languishing condition in Lancadure, England, it is can be being built and calarged in a different search being with some proportion of threste. The motion of the search built with some proportion of threste. The motion inch cylinders and 8 feet stock, nominally 400 built capable of exerting a power of 300, horse power, with double flue circular bodiers, working a home stone to the Emperor decreed the foundation of the port and town of Nikolajeff. This town is now daily increasing in wealth and population. Many Ohinese and Americans have emigrated thilder, and its commerce is considerable.

The following is a statement of sums brought by the rebe in India in the city of Dehit from the Emperor decreed the foundation of the port and town of Nikolajeff. This town is now daily increasing in wealth and population. Many Ohinese and Americans have emigrated thilder, and its commerce is considerable.

The following is a statement of sums brought by the rebe in India in the city of Dehit from the Emperor decreed the foundation of the port and town of Nikolajeff. This town is now daily increasing in wealth and population. Many Ohinese and Americans have emigrated thilder, and its commerce is considerable.

The following is a statement of sums brought by the rebe in India 100 to 100 t

that it will be a struggle for a national existent are determined and will doubtless act desperse and fearless.y.

Walker has yet a small party in the county his favor, but most of the leaders are banished imprisoned, and the rest, consequently, are are awed and kept in silence. The brave Gen. Pine who held out with Walker to the last, is now a paner, working on the roads in Matagalpa. C Raymunda Selva, an old attorney named Leona a several others, have been sent to the same desirtion. I have no doubt that Walker, should be turn, would meet with adherents in some of the families of the country.

Among the passeagers who left to day for N York was the far famed Col. Louis Schlessing of Santa Rosa notoriety. He goes home with trunk lined with memoirs of his experience in Rinagua, in which he attempts his own justificat and makes something of an onslaught upon Wallrelative to the Santa Rosa affair. By the by i generally thought that Shlessinger was "n sinned against than sinning."

The country is rapidly recovering from the ribie effects of the revolution. Trade is being reest ished, and the people are regaining their industinabits. Granada, although still a sad memeric the late presence of the filibusters, is gradually ris from her ruins, and is beginning to assume a grideal of its old life and hilarity. If one year the transpire without another revolution Granada we be in early as good a condition as she was beithe destruction by Walker.

The election for President was to have tall place on the 26th lastant, and General Martine.

he I nearly as good a condition to the destruction by Walker.

The election for President was to have talplace on the 26th instant, and General Martine was thought, would be the choice of the people.

VERNORT STATE OFFICERS.—The following are the officers for the coming year just shown by the Lee are of Vermont -

ture of Vermont —

Benjamin W. Dean, of Grafton, Secretary of State.
Erastus S. Camp, Sergean at Arms.
Wm. M. Pingrey, Perkinsythe, Auditor of Account.
Haivey Webster. State Librarian.
Hiram Harlow, Superinendent of State Prison.
B. W. Bartholomew of Washington, E. D. Maso.
Rohmond, Barnabas Dean of Westhersfield, Director
the State Prison.
Samuel W. Thayer, Jr., of Burlington, Commissioner.
George B. Kellogg, of Braklaboro', Adjutant and
spector General
George F. Davis, of Cavandish. Quartermaster General
George F. Davis, of Cavandish. Quartermaster General
Arottus Tannascas Units States Sanaton.—The M
phis Appeal, of the 14th lustant, says:—

phis Appeal, of the lith lustant, says :-phis Appeal, or the 14th analy, asystem
We learn that the democratic members of the Tee
see Legislature held a caucus on Friday last, in which
was recovered to fill the seat in the United States Sc
now occupied by the Hea. John Bell. No day was ag
on for the election, though it seemed to be understood
it would take pake place during the present or next w
This is the seat to which Gen. Pill ow aspires.

CALLING SPIRITS FROM THE DEE-The talk in son the old fogy journals and the letters of old fogy politic about resurptiating the whig party. They will not on THE DEMOCRACY RESPONSES. —The Petersburg (

Democrat, whose editor is looking towards the cieri of the United States House of Representatives, 1 article on banking dimenties, cays that will hold the democratic party to a severe account, fails to use the accordancy which it possesses in onfo some measures of ratiof amid dangers so immines disastrous, and, under existing laws, apparently so